



**General Assembly
Security Council**

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**General Assembly
Sixty-sixth session
Agenda item 35**

**Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and
their implications for international peace,
security and development**

**Security Council
Sixty-sixth year**

**Identical letters dated 7 October 2011 from the Chargé
d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Georgia to the
United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the
President of the Security Council**

I have the honour to transmit herewith a statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia dated 5 October 2011, on the seventeenth round of the Geneva discussions, held on 4 October 2011 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex issued as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 35, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Shalva Tsiskarashvili
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

**Annex to the identical letters dated 7 October 2011 from the
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Georgia to the
United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the
President of the Security Council**

5 October 2011

**Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia on the
seventeenth round of the Geneva discussions**

The seventeenth round of the Geneva talks was held on 4 October 2011, during which the issues of security and stability in Georgia's occupied Abkhazia and Tskhinvali regions and the safe and dignified return of the internally displaced persons and refugees to the places of their habitual residence were discussed. On 4 October, meetings of the two working groups were held, in which participants took part in an individual capacity. Deliberations were moderated by the representatives of the United Nations, the European Union, and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and attended by participants from Georgia, the Russian Federation and the United States of America. Dimitri Sanakoev and the Chairman of the Government of the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia, Giorgi Baramia, took part in the seventeenth round of the Geneva talks. Representatives of the proxy regimes from Tskhinvali and Sokhumi also participated in the working groups.

For the first time, the talks were attended by the new Co-Chairman, the Special Representative of the European Union for the South Caucasus and the crisis in Georgia, Philippe Lefort. The seventeenth round of the talks was also attended by the former Special Representative of the European Union, Pierre Morel. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia would like to underline the ample contribution provided by Mr. Morel in forming and heading the working process of the Geneva talks and thanks him for his dedication, efforts, efficiency and creativity. The Georgian side also welcomes the new Co-Chairman from the European Union and wishes him success in this most responsible job.

The 4 October round once again vividly demonstrated that the Russian side and the Tskhinvali and Sokhumi proxy regimes do not intend to seriously consider the issues relating to security and stability and the return of internally displaced persons. Owing to the extremely politicized position of Russia, it is becoming impossible to achieve progress not only on the fundamental items of the agenda of the Geneva talks but also on the issues of a humanitarian character.

Still the Russian Federation refuses to accept the legally binding international obligation of the non-use of force against Georgia. And again, Moscow promoted the absurd idea that Russia is prepared to be the guarantor of peace and non-use of force in the region. Through this proposal, Russia strives to depict itself as the guarantor of peace rather than the party to the conflict which it actually is and which is responsible for encroachment on the territorial integrity of Georgia and for the violation of fundamental norms of international law and also for blunt violation of the ceasefire agreement of 12 August 2008. It is noteworthy to mention that all efforts made by Russia to stress its status as a "mediator" and a "peacekeeper" and to avoid the image of a party to the conflict totally fail. This approach is unequivocally shared

not only by Georgia but by the representatives of the Co-Chairmen and the United States of America as well.

The representatives of Georgia at the meeting of the first working group demanded from the Russian side that Moscow cooperate in the investigation of the terrorist acts undertaken by the Russian special services on the territory of Georgia over the past two years. Despite the fact that the Russian side was handed over the necessary documentation, the Georgian side has not yet received a formal answer to its legitimate request.

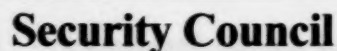
The first working group discussed specific steps that would contribute to the establishment of an international mechanism of stability in the occupied regions. Georgia shares the approach of the Co-Chairmen that the introduction of security and stability in the Tskhinvali region and Abkhazia should occur bit by bit through taking concrete steps. At the same time, the final establishment of security and stability will be possible only after the provisions of the ceasefire agreement of 12 August 2008 are fully implemented and after the Russian occupying forces withdraw from Georgian territory and international peacekeeping and police forces are deployed in the occupied regions.

The Co-Chairmen also proposed concrete ideas aimed at re-creating confidence between communities torn apart by the war and artificially created divided lines. An information session was also held on 3 October on confidence-building measures, at which the non-governmental organizations operating in the occupied regions delivered information on their activities to the participants in the Geneva talks. Sadly, at this stage, the Russian Federation and its proxy regimes did not turn out to be ready to support those ideas.

It is alarming that, in the second working group, Moscow and its proxy regimes refused to discuss issues relating to the safe and dignified return of internally displaced persons and refugees. All efforts made by the Co-Chairmen and the Georgian side to conduct discussions on the formulation of principles of return faced an impasse because of the rigid position of Moscow, Sokhumi and Tskhinvali.

During the seventeenth round, the representatives of the Georgian side, the Co-Chairmen and the United States made it crystal clear that they are concerned at the illegal arrests and prosecutions of local population who cross the administrative boundary lines. The Tskhinvali proxy regime currently detains 16 persons, who must be urgently and unconditionally freed. Georgia once again calls on the international community to pay attention to the fates of these people and continues to raise this issue in its talks with official Moscow.

The participants agreed that the eighteenth round of the Geneva talks would be held on 14 December 2011.



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I have further the honour to request the circulation of this letter and the final communiqué as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Daffa-Alla Elhag Ali Osman
Permanent Representative

Annex to the letter dated 10 October 2011 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]

In the name of the Beneficent, the Merciful

Statement

Visit of His Excellency Mr. Salva Kiir, President of the Republic of South Sudan, to Khartoum on 8 and 9 October 2011

It was agreed by both sides that the visit of His Excellency Mr. Salva Kiir, President of the Republic of South Sudan, to the Republic of the Sudan at the invitation of His Excellency President Omer Hassan Al-Bashir, would lay the foundations for permanently close relations between the two countries, in the best interests of their peoples.

Both parties state that the main principles that are set forth below have been agreed with a view to inaugurating such relations and building strategic and permanent neighbourly relations:

1. The two countries agreed that cooperation between them would be positive and preferential.
2. It was agreed that current and future differences and issues should be settled by peaceful means, and that no recourse should be had to non-peaceful means, either directly or indirectly, whatever the issue and however sensitive and critical it may be.
3. The Ministries of Foreign Affairs of each country shall take action to realize those aims and act as coordinators between the relevant bodies in each country. With a view to activating those goals, both parties agree to establish a relevant supreme council and ministerial council which will jointly constitute a political advisory committee that will enable the two Ministries of Foreign Affairs to act expeditiously.

With regard to the issues that were considered in the course of discussions, the following outcomes were reached:

- The importance was emphasized of the final agreement that was made at the Khartoum meeting of the Joint Political and Security Mechanism on border management, and of the need for careful preparation in order to ensure the success of the Juba meeting that was scheduled for 18 October 2011. It was also agreed that neither country would permit any act of aggression against the other and that security units in both countries would investigate and take immediate action with regard to mutual accusations.
- With respect to interim economic and financial arrangements, including concerning oil, it was agreed to activate the joint committees for facilitating the work of which the high-level African mechanism was responsible. Should progress fail to be made, the joint committees would take direct action in order to reach agreement within a stipulated period.

- With regard to higher education and scientific cooperation, both parties agreed to take steps to establish direct relations between their respective ministries responsible for higher education and scientific cooperation, with a view to interchanging expertise and experiences and harmonizing and thus maintaining the rights of employees and students on both sides. The Government of the Sudan undertook to provide 100 scholarships at its universities for students from the Republic of South Sudan at the baccalaureate and diploma levels.
- In the field of humanitarian affairs, it was agreed that there would be complete coordination between the two countries in all aspects of humanitarian work, including training programmes, capacity-building and voluntary return, and that the countries would coordinate at international gatherings and in attracting financial resources and increasing self-financing. Both sides agreed that people returning to South Sudan would be treated as displaced persons rather than refugees until the termination of the interim period in March 2012. They would be given every assistance and their movement would be facilitated.
- It was agreed with regard to the Abyei region that a joint mechanism for humanitarian action would be established. Both sides agreed that the temporary arrangements that were agreed for that region and signed in Addis Ababa would be fully implemented until such time as a final agreement was concluded.
- Both sides were in agreement that a final resolution of the question of the Abyei region, the demarcation of the borders and the dispute over the five border areas should be considered by the Presidents of the Republic of the Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan.

**Security Council**

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10 October 2011

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**Letter dated 7 October 2011 from the Permanent Representative of
Nigeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

I have the honour to inform you that, under the presidency of Nigeria, the Security Council is scheduled to hold an open debate on the subject of security sector reform on Wednesday, 12 October 2011. In order to help steer the discussions on the subject, Nigeria has prepared a concept note entitled "Moving forward with security sector reform: prospects and challenges in Africa" (see annex).

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) U. Joy Ogwu
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex to the letter dated 7 October 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Moving forward with security sector reform: prospects and challenges in Africa

Concept note

Overview

The United Nations Security Council, under the Presidency of Nigeria in October 2011, will hold an open debate on security sector reform in the African context, with the aim of adopting a presidential statement on the subject. The reform of the security sectors in Africa is an issue of paramount importance to the United Nations and its membership. Although the bulk of United Nations security sector reform support is directed to Africa, and successful security sector reform relies heavily on the notion of national ownership, policy discourse related to security sector reform tends not to adequately involve States undergoing reform. Indeed, there has been only limited dialogue among countries receiving external security sector reform support and relatively few opportunities to openly discuss the dynamics of security sector reform assistance, including donor lessons learned, coordination, conceptual issues and other challenges and opportunities. Yet, experience has consistently demonstrated that success in security sector reform depends on the operationalization of the perspectives of the “recipients” of security sector reform assistance, that is, Member States that are receiving security sector reform support. In addition, while a number of African countries have been providing support related to security sector reform, their contributions are yet to be effectively captured as “donors” in such processes. Limited space for sharing knowledge and experience continue to weaken the perspectives of intra-African security sector reform “providers”.

The emphasis on security sector reform in peacekeeping is necessary but not sufficient. Security sector reform cannot be solely understood as part of a peacekeeping agenda, which is by nature confined to the early aftermath of conflict. Lessons learned indicate that attempts to reform the security sector belong within the broader and more holistic spectrum of peacebuilding and development. Indeed, in view of the resilience of conflicts to current security sector reform engagements in Africa, the link between security sector reform, conflict prevention and socio-economic development will need to be emphasized. For these reasons, there is a need to expand the perception of African perspectives on security sector reform as essential elements of the legitimacy, viability and sustainability of security sector reform support.

Background

The involvement of the United Nations in security sector reform predated the usage of the term itself. While the term emerged only in the second half of the 90s, activities targeted at strengthening and reforming the security sector in promoting the conditions of durable peace and rule of law have been at the centre of the action plan of various departments, agencies, funds and programmes in the United Nations

system. However, in the absence of a unified and overarching security sector reform framework, the activities of the different bodies remained largely uncoordinated and compartmentalized.

The Security Council hosted its first ever open debate on security sector reform in 2007 under the Presidency of Slovakia. There was consensus on the need to create a comprehensive United Nations approach to security sector reform, accompanied by the necessary institutional and technical capacity at Headquarters and the field. The 2008 report of the Secretary-General entitled "Securing peace and development: the role of the United Nations in supporting security sector reform" (A/62/659-S/2008/39), defined the framework for security sector reform in the United Nations through the identification of key principles: national ownership; adaptability of security sector reform tools to particular country contexts; partnerships with and coordination among international actors; and sensitivity to gender issues, among others. The report also paved the way for the creation of a dedicated Headquarters-based Security Sector Reform Unit in the Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions, the expansion of security sector reform field capacities and the establishment of a system-wide Inter-agency Task Force in this important area.

Demand for security sector reform support has soared in the past few years. Security sector reform has been recognized as an essential element of multidimensional peacekeeping and peace processes. It is now part of the mandate of most new United Nations peacekeeping and special political missions, with 11 missions currently containing security sector reform capacities. Concomitantly, the nature of both mandates and requests has become more complex. This development has grown out of the realization that security sector governance is best placed within a broader policy framework and national agenda, if security sector reform is to be transformative and sustainable.

Objective of the debate

The objective of this debate is to allow the Council to take stock of the United Nations security sector reform approach and the principles set out by the Security Council in its presidential statement of 20 February 2007 (S/PRST/2007/3*) and the 2008 report of the Secretary-General on security sector reform; and to identify how the United Nations can best support recipient countries to take the lead in security sector reform efforts as a necessary precondition for the sustainability of early peacebuilding support. Three key areas are in need of particular emphasis:

1. Understanding security sector reform within the peacebuilding continuum;
2. National ownership I: facilitating recipient government-led coordination;
3. National ownership II: empowering the voices of communities and other national stakeholders beyond the State.

More specifically, the following concerns and questions can be posed in the three objective areas:

1. How can the relevance of security sector reform, beyond peacekeeping, be effectively captured in United Nations operations, especially in relation to conflict prevention?

Experience has shown that security sector reform is by no means limited to the aftermath of conflict but is also a crucial preventive tool in the service of long-term peace and stability, as underscored in previous presidential statements (see, for example, S/PRST/2010/14). Security sector reform should not be restricted to peacekeeping. It should constitute a major determinant of long-term peace and development within the wider State-building effort. Most notably, security sector reform is closely interconnected with economic indicators, including employment for youth and securing livelihoods for high-risk populations, an argument which has been elaborated in a growing body of literature, including the World Bank *World Development Report 2011*.

The relationship between conflict and the security sector is complex and multidimensional. In the absence of effective oversight and governance, security institutions become incapable of protecting populations against an internal or external threat. Sometimes, security providers not only fail to protect citizens, but they have also been known to marginalize, criminalize and exclude the very populations they are required to protect. Therefore, more attention is needed on the connection between security sector reform and conflict prevention. In order to guarantee better targeted, strategic interventions, an assessment of the ways in which an ineffective, inadequate or illegitimate security component contributes to conflict is also required. The relevance of security sector reform outside a peacekeeping context must be better appreciated and new forward-looking frameworks developed to better locate the security sector reform approach of the United Nations within a broader peacebuilding agenda.

Specific questions for the debate

In the light of the above analysis, the following questions may be discussed:

- What are the linkages among security sector reform, conflict prevention and peacebuilding?
- How should the United Nations approach account for and address these linkages?
- How does security sector reform fit within a broader conflict prevention and development framework?

2. How can the United Nations better facilitate the process of nationally led coordination?

From its inception in the United Nations context, security sector reform was envisioned as a nationally led process. The Secretary-General described national ownership in security sector reform “as the cornerstone of our approach” in his speech to the Security Council. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations has underlined the fact that security sector reform is a nationally owned process in every annual report since 2008.

First, despite the widespread consensus on the centrality of national ownership, there has been little clarity on what the term means in practice. The term

itself does not provide immediate clarity on who the actors are that should be leading the process and in what way.

In addition, one of the greatest challenges facing security sector reform has been the absence of a unifying coordination mechanism in view of the growth of bilateral and multilateral actors engaging in security sector reform and related activities. While national governments should have the responsibility for overall coordination of all security sector reform support, they are often too ill-equipped to effectively perform this function. Yet, it is apparent that coordination is itself a manifestation of ownership.

Finally, the need for coordination goes beyond the need to avoid duplication. In coordinating donor activities, national authorities are responsible for generating a strategic vision for the security sector, and then disseminating this vision to all stakeholders to inform various related activities in a coherent manner. Working out the policy implications of national ownership and country-led coordination therefore necessitates addressing issues of both political priorities and national capacity.

Donors have a crucial role to play in assisting governments in building capacity to spearhead security sector reform. They should, however, avoid undermining local growth by replacing functions necessarily performed by domestic structures. At the same time, national authorities must step up to their respective responsibilities in support of security sector reform efforts as no security sector reform process can be wholly nationally owned if implemented and funded solely by external donors.

Specific questions for the debate

In the light of the above analysis, the following questions may be discussed:

- What are the preconditions for nationally led coordination, and how can the United Nations assist in putting those in place?
- What should be the role of the United Nations in empowering and facilitating national authorities in leading and coordinating the security sector reform process? What are the challenges associated with this process, and how are they best overcome?
- What are the challenges in coordination between and within donors that must be resolved before governments can effectively take control of the process?

3. In what ways can the voices of communities be amplified in the shaping of security sector reform agendas?

Placing the host government in control of the security sector reform process is a necessary, but not sufficient, element of ensuring national ownership. While empowering governments to take the lead in coordinating donors, national ownership needs to move beyond a partnership with formal authorities towards a whole-of-society approach.

Wider consultative processes need to be created in order to encourage a truly nation-wide dialogue on security sector reform goals, priorities and implementation. A more comprehensive approach to the security needs of societies that cover the full spectrum of State to human security must be devised. The thorny question of the role of the international community in situations where there is a lack of national

consensus must also be addressed. In particular, a more inclusionary approach to security sector reform could be informed by recipient interests in:

Formulation of policy: local, national and regional understandings and priorities vis-à-vis the security sector should play a bigger role in the consultative process with Member States in the formulation of United Nations policy;

Implementation: ways to engage the various informal, non-statutory structures — civil society, parallel traditional leadership structures — should be worked out, guided by the sociocultural context and the particulars of the situation at hand.

Questions for the debate

In the light of the above analysis, the following questions may be discussed:

- What are the ways in which overall security sector reform processes can become more culturally sensitive and context specific?
- How can the United Nations support national authorities in ensuring the legitimacy and sustainability of the security sector reform process through the appropriate inclusion of all relevant stakeholders, including civil society?

**Security Council**

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10 October 2011

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**Letter dated 10 October 2011 from the Secretary-General
addressed to the President of the Security Council**

I have the honour to refer to my report of 29 September 2011 on the situation in Abyei (S/2011/603), in which I expressed my support for the 29 June 2011 Agreement on Border Security and the Joint Political and Security Mechanism and the 30 July 2011 Agreement on the Border Monitoring Support Mission between the Government of the Sudan and the Government of South Sudan.

In the report, I outlined a role that the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei could play in taking on additional tasks in relation to the implementation of these agreements.

In accordance with paragraphs 25 to 28 of that report, I wish to inform the Security Council that a preliminary assessment of the financial implications shows that the first year of full operations for support to the border mechanism would cost approximately \$35.6 million.

Should the Council decide to approve the proposed amendment of the mandate, a request for additional funding would be presented to the General Assembly for its consideration. Such a proposal would be prepared with regard to an appropriate funding period, a projected deployment timeline for personnel and equipment and a detailed assessment of operating conditions.

I would be grateful if you could bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) BAN Ki-moon

**General Assembly
Security Council**

Distr.: General
11 October 2011

Original: English

**General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East
Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied
Palestinian Territory**

**Security Council
Sixty-sixth year**

**Identical letters dated 10 October 2011 from the Permanent
Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council**

In follow-up of my letter of 30 September 2011, I regret to inform you that the situation of Palestinian political prisoners and detainees being illegally imprisoned and detained by Israel, the occupying Power, continues to be grave and the conditions in which they are being held continue to deteriorate due to escalating violations against them by the occupying Power, in violation of international law, including international humanitarian law.

As noted earlier, Palestinian prisoners and detainees in Israeli prisons and detention centres began an open-ended hunger strike on 27 September 2011 to protest against a series of oppressive measures by the occupying Power that threaten their lives and deprive them of their basic human rights, guaranteed to them under international law. In this regard, Israel has continued its inhumane treatment of Palestinian prisoners and detainees via a series of illegal and harsh measures, such as collective punishment, which includes forcing them to live in unsanitary and unhygienic conditions; denial of health care; restrictions on family visits; solitary confinement for long periods of time, with some held in isolation for at least 10 years; deprivation of the prisoners' right to education; forced night-time searches of prisoners' cells; and denial of due process. In addition to such measures, in violation of the prisoners' basic human rights, the occupying Power continues to subject Palestinian prisoners and detainees to all forms of psychological and physical maltreatment, such as cuffing their feet and hands, measures of humiliation and intimidation, forced interrogations and, in many cases, torture.

It should be noted that the situation of Palestinian prisoners deteriorated even further after the declaration by the Israeli Prime Minister in June of this year of his plans to further "toughen" conditions on the more than 6,000 Palestinian civilians, including at least 280 children and 38 women, as well as 22 elected officials, who continue to be imprisoned or arbitrarily detained by Israel. Just this past Thursday,



6 October 2011, six more Palestinians, including three children aged 15, 16 and 17, were arbitrarily detained by the occupying forces in Beit Ummar and Al-Khalil (Hebron), adding to the thousands of Palestinian prisoners and detainees mentioned above.

It is imperative to stress that, as the occupying Power, Israel remains bound by numerous obligations under international law, including humanitarian law and human rights law, with regard to all of its actions in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, including vis-à-vis the civilians it imprisons or detains. Article 76 of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War clearly defines the rights of protected persons faced with detention by an occupying Power. Among those rights is the right to remain in the occupied territory during all stages of the detention, including during the serving of prison sentences if convicted, a right that is clearly being violated by the occupying Power as a result of its transfer of prisoners and detainees to areas inside Israel.

The current hunger strike brings the serious matter of the Palestinian civilians being held captive by Israel, the occupying Power, to the fore. The international community must act urgently to address this issue and uphold international law. It has a duty to compel Israel to immediately release the thousands of Palestinian prisoners and detainees it is holding, including the women, children and elected officials. Until they are released, the international community must hold Israel responsible for the lives and well-being of Palestinian prisoners and detainees and must demand that the occupying Power respect its obligations under international law, including humanitarian and human rights law, vis-à-vis its treatment of these protected persons. Their lives are imperilled by the ill treatment they are subjected to while incarcerated by Israel, and their plight has become more acute due to this hunger strike intended to call attention to their dire situation. In this regard, I must inform you that, since 1967, at least 202 Palestinians have already died in Israeli jails due to torture, deprivation of health treatment and deliberate killing.

Today, I am also compelled to inform you of acts of violence and terrorism that continue to be perpetrated by illegal Israeli settlers in recent weeks against Palestinian civilians and their properties in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem. The escalating acts of violence, lawlessness and terror being perpetrated by the more than half a million Israeli settlers, many of whom are armed, include the killing of a Palestinian and the serious injury of a disabled person and a youth in a hit-and-run accident in Al-Khalil and the Ramallah area; the burning of the Qusra mosque and the desecration of mosques in the villages of Bir Zeit, Deir Istiya and Yetma; the uprooting, burning and destruction of over 3,000 olive trees and grapevines; the burning of 20 dunums of agricultural land in Bi'lin in response to weekly peaceful protests against the illegal wall; the flooding of 40 dunums of agricultural land in Walaja with sewage from nearby settlements; the burning and destruction of 63 dunums of agricultural land in the villages of Halhoul, Jeet and Deir Dibwan; and the constant harassment and humiliation of Palestinians, including children, on a daily basis by settlers. Such illegal actions by Israeli settlers occur in full view of the occupying forces, who continue to take no action to hold these settlers accountable for their actions and continue to provide them with impunity and protection while they are carrying out these crimes.

The above constitute further confirmation of the dire situation that prevails in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, which requires the

international community's urgent attention. Israel, the occupying Power, must be held responsible for its illegal and provocative actions. The international community cannot continue to stand idly by as the occupying Power perpetrates its criminal and inhumane treatment of Palestinian prisoners and detainees. The international community cannot continue to stand idly by as Israel continues to colonize the Palestinian territory, allowing its illegal settlers to rampage unbridled and to incrementally destroy the viability of the two-State solution for peace. The international community, including the Security Council, must exert timely efforts, including practical measures, to uphold the legal obligation to protect the Palestinian civilian population under occupation, including the prisoners and detainees, to enforce international law and to salvage the chances of achieving peace and security.

This letter is in follow-up to our previous 405 letters regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, since 28 September 2000. These letters, dated from 29 September 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921) to 30 September 2011 (A/ES-10/533-S/2011/606) constitute a basic record of the crimes being committed by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people since September 2000. For all of these war crimes, acts of State terrorism and systematic human rights violations committed against the Palestinian people, Israel, the occupying Power, must be held accountable and the perpetrators must be brought to justice.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) **Riyad Mansour**
Ambassador

Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

**Security Council**

Distr.: General
12 October 2011

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Germany: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions on Afghanistan, in particular its resolutions 1386 (2001), 1510 (2003), 1943 (2010) and 1974 (2011),

Reaffirming also its resolutions 1267 (1999), 1368 (2001), 1373 (2001), 1822 (2008), 1904 (2009), 1988 and 1989 (2011), and *reiterating* its support for international efforts to root out terrorism in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolutions 1265 (1999), 1296 (2000), 1674 (2006), 1738 (2006) and 1894 (2009) on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, its resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009) and 1960 (2010) on women and peace and security, and its resolutions 1612 (2005), 1882 (2009) and 1998 (2011) on children and armed conflict, noting as well the report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in Afghanistan (S/2011/55) and the subsequent conclusions of its working group on children and armed conflict (S/AC.51/2011/3),

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Afghanistan,

Recognizing that the responsibility for providing security and law and order throughout the country resides with the Afghan Authorities, *stressing* the role of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in assisting the Afghan Government to improve the security situation and build its own security capabilities, and *welcoming* the cooperation of the Afghan Government with ISAF,

Welcoming the communiqués of the London Conference (S/2010/65) and the Kabul Conference which set a clear agenda and agreed priorities for the way ahead on Afghanistan, and *underlining* the pivotal importance of strengthening Afghan ownership and leadership, consistent with the Kabul Process, in all fields of governance,

Recognizing once again the interconnected nature of the challenges in Afghanistan, *reaffirming* that sustainable progress on security, governance, human rights, rule of law and development as well as the cross-cutting issues of counternarcotics, anti-corruption and accountability are mutually reinforcing and that governance and development programs prioritised for implementation in transition should be consistent with the goals set forth in the Kabul Process and the National Priority Programmes and *welcoming* the continuing efforts of the Afghan



Government and the international community to address these challenges through a comprehensive approach,

Stressing in this context the need for further efforts by the Afghan Government to fight corruption, promote transparency and increase its accountability, in line with the Afghan Government's commitment to strengthen measures to combat corruption after the London and Kabul Conferences,

Underlining the significance of the agreement reached between the Government of Afghanistan and countries contributing to ISAF, at the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Summit in Lisbon, to gradually transfer lead security responsibility in Afghanistan to the Government of Afghanistan country-wide by the end of 2014, *welcoming* the ongoing implementation of the first phase of transition and *looking forward* to the phased extension of the process to the rest of the country, underlining ISAF's continuing role, in support of the Government of Afghanistan, in promoting a responsible transition and the importance of the enhancement of the capabilities of the Afghan national security forces, *stressing* the long-term commitment, beyond 2014, of the international community to support the further development, including training, and professionalization of the Afghan national security forces and its capacity to counter continued threats to Afghanistan's security, with a view to lasting peace, security and stability, *noting* that these issues will be discussed at the forthcoming NATO Summit in Chicago,

Welcoming the long term commitments taken by Afghanistan's international partners, including NATO, the European Union (EU), neighbouring states and regional partners to continue supporting Afghanistan beyond transition, *stressing* the importance of their complementary nature, including with future bilateral partnerships decided by the Government of Afghanistan,

Looking forward to the International Afghanistan Conference in Bonn: "From Transition to Transformation", on 5 December 2011, where civil aspects of transition, the long-term commitment of the international community in Afghanistan within its region, and the support of the political process will be further defined,

Looking forward to the "Istanbul Conference for Afghanistan: Cooperation and Security in the Heart of Asia" which will be held on 2 November 2011,

Noting regional initiatives such as those being implemented in the framework of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO), the EU, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and other relevant initiatives aimed at increased regional economic cooperation with Afghanistan such as the vision of the New Silk Road, and *looking forward* to the Fifth Regional Economic Cooperation Conference on Afghanistan (RECCA) to be held in Tajikistan on 26-27 March 2012,

Stressing the central and impartial role that the United Nations continues to play in promoting peace and stability in Afghanistan by leading the efforts of the international community, *noting*, in this context, the synergies in the objectives of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) and of ISAF, and, as transition moves forward, *stressing* the need for strengthened cooperation, coordination and mutual support, taking due account of their respective designated responsibilities and the evolving nature of the international community's presence,

Expressing its serious concern about the security situation in Afghanistan, in particular the ongoing violent and terrorist activities by the Taliban, Al-Qaida, other illegal armed groups and criminals, including those involved in the narcotics trade, as described in the reports of the Secretary-General since the adoption of UNSCR 1943 (2010), and the strong links between terrorism activities and illicit drugs, resulting in threats to the local population, including children, as well as to the national security forces and international military and civilian personnel,

Welcoming the efforts of the Government of Afghanistan to update and improve the National Drug Control Strategy, with a particular emphasis on a partnership approach to ensure joint, effective implementation and coordination, *encouraging* ISAF to further, effectively support, within its designated responsibilities, Afghan-led sustained efforts to address drug production and trafficking, in cooperation with relevant international and regional actors, *recognizing* the threat posed by illicit drug production, trade and trafficking to international peace and stability in different regions of the world, and the important role played by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in this regard,

Expressing also its concern over the harmful consequences of violent and terrorist activities by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other violent and extremist groups on the capacity of the Afghan Government to guarantee the rule of law, to provide security and basic services to the Afghan people, and to ensure the full enjoyment of their human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Reiterating its support for the continuing endeavours by the Afghan Government, with the assistance of the international community, including ISAF and the Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) coalition, to improve the security situation and to continue to address the threat posed by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other violent and extremist groups, and *stressing* in this context the need for sustained international efforts, including those of ISAF and the OEF coalition,

Condemning in the strongest terms all attacks, including improvised explosive device (IED) attacks, suicide attacks, assassinations and abductions, indiscriminate targeting of civilians, attacks against humanitarian workers and targeting of Afghan and international forces and their deleterious effect on the stabilization, reconstruction and development efforts in Afghanistan, and *condemning* further the use by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other violent and extremist groups of civilians as human shields,

Condemning in particular the recent terrorist attacks against the Inter Continental Hotel, British Council, the ISAF Headquarters and the Embassy of the United States in Kabul and *deploring* the loss of life in these attacks, including of Afghan civilians, police and security forces,

Welcoming the Afghan Government's achievements in banning ammonium nitrate fertilizer, and urging continued action to implement regulations for the control of all explosive materials and precursor chemicals, thereby reducing the ability of insurgents to use them for improvised explosive devices,

Noting the ratification of the Convention on Cluster Munitions by Afghanistan,

Recognizing the continuing threats posed by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other violent and extremist groups as well as the challenges related to the efforts to address such threats,

Expressing its serious concern with the increased high number of civilian casualties in Afghanistan, in particular women and children casualties, the increasingly large majority of which are caused by Taliban, Al-Qaida and other violent and extremist groups, *reaffirming* that all parties to armed conflict must take all feasible steps to ensure the protection of affected civilians, especially women, children and displaced persons, *calling* for all parties to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian and human rights law and for all appropriate measures to be taken to ensure the protection of civilians, and *recognizing* the importance of the ongoing monitoring and reporting to the United Nations Security Council, including by ISAF, of the situation of civilians and in particular civilian casualties, and noting in this regard the work of the ISAF Civilian Casualties Tracking Cell,

Taking note of the further progress made by ISAF and other international forces in minimizing the civilian casualties, as recognized in the 2011 midyear report by UNAMA on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, *urging* ISAF and other international forces to continue to undertake enhanced efforts to prevent civilian casualties, including the increased focus on protecting the Afghan population as a central element of the mission, and *noting* the importance of conducting continuous reviews of tactics and procedures and after-action reviews and investigations in cooperation with the Afghan Government in cases where civilian casualties have occurred and when the Afghan Government finds these joint investigations appropriate,

Expressing its strong concern about recruitment and use of children by Taliban forces in Afghanistan as well as the killing and maiming of children as a result of the conflict, supporting the decree by the Minister of the Interior reaffirming the government's commitment to preventing violations of the rights of the child dated 6 July 2011, welcoming the establishment of the Afghan Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee on Children and Armed Conflict and the subsequent signing by the Afghan Government of the action plan, and its annex, on children associated with national security forces in Afghanistan and calling for the full implementation of the provisions of the plan, in close cooperation with UNAMA,

Acknowledging the progress made and the challenges remaining in security sector reform and governance, *welcoming* the support and assistance extended to the Afghan National Police by the international partners in this regard, in particular the continued commitment of the NATO Training Mission in Afghanistan, the European Gendarmerie Force (EGF) contribution to this mission and assistance extended to the Afghan National Police including through the European Union police mission (EUPOL Afghanistan), and, in the context of transition, *welcoming* the increased capacities and capabilities of the Afghan national security forces, *stressing* the need for Afghanistan together with international donors to further strengthen the Afghan National Army and the Afghan National Police urging, inter alia, continued professional training measures to ensure Afghan capability to assume, in a sustainable manner, increasing responsibilities and leadership of security operations and maintaining public order, law enforcement, the security of Afghanistan's borders and the preservation of the constitutional rights of Afghan citizens as well

as to increase its efforts in disbandment of illegal armed groups and counter-narcotics, as outlined in the London Conference and the Kabul Conference communiqués,

Stressing in this context the importance of further progress by the Afghan Government in ending impunity and strengthening judicial institutions, in the reconstruction and reform of the prison sector, and the rule of law and respect for human rights within Afghanistan, including for women and girls, and in particular women's rights under the Constitution to fully participate in the political, economic and social spheres of Afghan life,

Reiterating its call on all Afghan parties and groups to engage constructively in peaceful political dialogue as within the framework of the Afghan Constitution and to work together with international donors for the socio-economic development of the country and to avoid resorting to violence including through the use of illegal armed groups, *supporting* the aims of the High Peace Council,

Strongly condemning the assassination of Professor Burhanuddin Rabbani, Chairman of the Afghanistan High Peace Council, *emphasizing* the importance of all states with relevant information extending to the Afghan authorities the assistance they may need and all relevant information they may possess pertaining to this terrorist attack, *stressing* the need for calm and solidarity in Afghanistan at this time and for all parties to reduce tensions, *reiterating* its firm commitment to support the Government of Afghanistan in its efforts to advance the peace and reconciliation process, in line with the Kabul Communiqué and within the framework of the Afghan Constitution and application of the procedures introduced by the Security Council in its resolution 1267 (1999) and 1988 (2011) as well as other relevant resolutions of the Council,

Stressing the importance of a comprehensive political process in Afghanistan to support reconciliation for all those who are prepared to meet the conditions for reconciliation in the 20 July 2010 Kabul Communiqué supported by the Government of Afghanistan and the international community, with full respect for the implementation of measures and application of the procedures introduced by the Security Council in its resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1988 (2011) as well as other relevant resolutions of the Council, *calling* on all relevant states to remain engaged in the peace process, and *recognizing* the impact terrorist attacks have on the Afghan people and risk having on future prospects for a peace settlement,

Recognizing that an increased number of the Taliban have reconciled with the Government of Afghanistan, have rejected the terrorist ideology of Al-Qaida and its followers, and support a peaceful resolution to the continuing conflict in Afghanistan, *recognizing also* that notwithstanding the evolution of the situation in Afghanistan and progress in reconciliation, security remains a serious challenge in Afghanistan and the region,

Recognizing also the increased number of reintegrees that have joined the Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Programme (APRP), *welcoming* the results of the APRP Review Conference in May and recent efforts to ensure its implementation and *encouraging* further efforts to address remaining operational challenges, including through an appropriate vetting mechanism, and further encouraging the international community to support this Afghan-led effort,

Welcoming the settlement of the institutional impasse after the decision to leave the Independent Electoral Commission with the final authority in electoral questions, *reiterating* the Afghan Government's commitment in the Kabul Conference communiqué to address long-term electoral reform, based on lessons learned in previous elections, including the 2010 parliamentary elections, and *reaffirming* that Afghanistan's peaceful future lies in the building of a stable, secure, economically self-sufficient state, free of terrorism and narcotics, based on strengthened democratic institutions, respect for the separation of powers, reinforced constitutional checks and balances and the guarantee and enforcement of citizens' rights and obligations,

Recognizing the importance of the contribution of neighbouring and regional partners as well as regional organizations including the EU, OSCE, SCO, CSTO and SAARC to the stabilization of Afghanistan, *stressing* the crucial importance of advancing regional cooperation as an effective means to promote security, governance and development in Afghanistan, *welcoming and supporting* increased regional efforts towards the continued implementation of previous declarations of good neighbourly relations,

Welcoming the efforts of the international community carried out to strengthen the coherence of military and civilian actions, including those within the framework of ISAF,

Welcoming also the continued coordination between ISAF and the OEF coalition, and in-theatre cooperation established between ISAF and the EU presence in Afghanistan,

Expressing its appreciation for the leadership provided by NATO and for the contributions of many nations to ISAF and to the OEF coalition, which operates within the framework of the counter-terrorism operations in Afghanistan and in accordance with the applicable rules of international law,

Determining that the situation in Afghanistan still constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Determined to ensure the full implementation of the mandate of ISAF, in coordination with the Afghan Government,

Acting for these reasons under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to extend the authorization of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), as defined in resolution 1386 (2001) and 1510 (2003), for a period of twelve months until 13 October 2012;

2. *Authorizes* the Member States participating in ISAF to take all necessary measures to fulfil its mandate;

3. *Recognizes* the need for ISAF to meet all its operational requirements, *welcomes* the agreement between the Government of Afghanistan and countries contributing to ISAF to gradually transfer lead security responsibility in Afghanistan to the Afghan Government country-wide by the end of 2014 and the start of the transition process in July 2011, and *calls upon* Member States to contribute personnel, equipment and other resources to ISAF and to continue to pursue their efforts to support security and stability in Afghanistan;

4. *Welcomes* the Enduring Partnership Declaration agreed by NATO and the Government of Afghanistan at the Lisbon Summit in November 2010, and in particular the intention expressed therein to provide, within the framework of the Enduring Partnership, sustained practical support aimed at improving and sustaining Afghanistan's capacity and capability to tackle continued threats to its security, stability and integrity, and to contribute to the region's security through the stabilization of the situation in Afghanistan;

5. *Stresses* the importance of increasing, in a comprehensive framework, the functionality, professionalism and accountability of the Afghan security sector, *encourages* ISAF and other partners to sustain their efforts, as resources permit, to train, mentor and empower the Afghan national security forces, in order to accelerate progress towards the goal of self-sufficient, sustainable, accountable and ethnically balanced Afghan security forces providing security and ensuring the rule of law throughout the country, *welcomes* the increasing leadership role played by the Afghan Authorities in security responsibilities throughout the country, and *stresses* the importance of supporting the planned expansion of the Afghan National Army and the Afghan National Police;

6. *Calls upon* ISAF and the NATO Senior Civilian Representative to continue to work in close consultation with the Afghan Government and the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General in accordance with Security Council resolution 1974 (2011) as well as with the OEF coalition in the implementation of the ISAF mandate;

7. *Requests* the leadership of ISAF to keep the Security Council regularly informed, through the United Nations Secretary-General, on the implementation of its mandate, including through the timely provision of quarterly reports;

8. *Decides* to remain actively seized of this matter.



Security Council

Distr.: General
11 October 2011

Original: English

Letter dated 7 October 2011 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), established by Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

Following the usual consultations, I would like to inform you of my intention to appoint Farid Zarif (Afghanistan) as my Special Representative for Kosovo and Head of UNMIK. He replaces Lamberto Zannier (Italy), who completed his assignment on 30 June 2011. I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to Mr. Zannier for his dedication and effective leadership of UNMIK.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) BAN Ki-moon





Security Council

Distr.: General
11 October 2011

Original: English

Letter dated 11 October 2011 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 7 October 2011 (S/2011/631) concerning your intention to appoint Farid Zarif (Afghanistan) as your Special Representative for Kosovo and Head of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter.

(Signed) U. Joy Ogwu
President of the Security Council

